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Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

Written statement* submitted by Liberation, a non-governmental organization on the roster

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[18 February 2014]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

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The situation in Yemen

Your text pasted here.... The dialogue conference was held and made a temporary progress to resolve the conflict issues between the conflicting parties in the North. Regarding the Southern issue, in its last session the Human Rights Council took note of article 7 of the report of the UN Secretary-General and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in Yemen A/HRC/24/34 which stated: " 7. The non-participation of some key Southern leaders, combined with demonstrations calling for the independence of the South as well as strikes organized by the Southern pro-independence movement Al Hirak in Southern cities, added to uncertainty surrounding expectations about the results of the Dialogue. The repression of those demonstrations, most notably on 21 February 2013, has exacerbated tensions in the South".

"Liberation" follows-up the human rights violations in Yemen since the war waged on the South during the summer of 1994, as well as the increasing killings and other inhumanity practices that take place on daily bases. Liberation watched the statement made by the UN Secretary-General's representative in Yemen Mr. Jamal Bin Omar after he submitted his report to the Security Council on 28 November 2013. He said in his Press Conference following the Security Council meeting on the situation in Yemen, "I have told the Security Council: it is only now that we are realizing the scope of discrimination and pillage that the southerners are subjected to, and how they are humiliated by the former regime officials".

The national dialogue conference adopted and approved the document submitted by Mr. Jamal Bin Omar including which stated that the unity between North and South failed, and presented proposal aiming at finding a new federal state on the ruins of the unity agreement concluded in 1990 between the two states. However, the admission of the failure of the unification between the two states does not justify the adoption of an alternative solution without holding a popular referendum in the South according to the second article of the UN convention and the rules of the international laws, including those stated in the first article of the international covenants.

The southerners have confirmed their refusal to push the southern cause into the framework of Northern conflict issues, expressing their determination to regain their independence peacefully. Moreover, they demanded frequently to hold peer dialogue between North and South, as they hold off their right to a referendum on the unity issue under international supervision, in order for the southerners to express their acceptance or refusal on that unity.

Meanwhile it escalated tension and panic in the South. The level of killings and the arbitrary arrests was increased. The perpetrations of Yemeni forces and militias of the Islamist "Islah" party led to the killing of 3000 people including youths, women, and children during peaceful demonstrations in the South since year 2007, (according to the reports of the local and international human right organizations). The death sentence issued against Mr. Ahmad Markashi is example for those violations against the southerners who express in peaceful manner their right to build their independent state through the daily organization of peaceful demonstrations which multiplied and culminated into millions of peaceful protesters per day, that were the largest demonstrations in the world in comparison with the southern population.

The latest of those crimes was Al-Dale`a massacre in which military armed vehicles fired on a funeral service being held in a public school courtyard which killed 19 people including two boys aged 3 and 11, and wounded at least 30 people. In its Publish Findings on Funeral Attack issued on 16 January 2014, Human Rights Watch (HRW) said that: "The previous and current Yemeni governments have on several occasions responded to serious incidents of violence by establishing special investigation committees. However, these committees typically never publish their findings; nor does their work result in prosecutions...".

In the Publish Findings, Human Rights Watch said also "After the security forces used lethal force against a peaceful demonstration on June 9, 2013, the government issued a statement that a commission with representation from the Defense and Interior Ministries had been formed to investigate the incident. This committee never produced any public findings nor, as far as Human Rights Watch has been able to determine, held any officials accountable for the deaths and injuries".

In North Yemen, as a result of the tribal clout and the escalating alliance of the tribal chiefs, Islamic extremist leaders and military and security generals altogether with hidden ties and links with al-Qaeda spawned more violence and chaos and violent acts including the recruitment children of children. the last terrorist attack was a car bomb explosion near the headquarters of the central prison on 14 February 2014 resulting in 29 inmates, including 19 al-Qaeda prisoner escape central prison in Sana'a, 10 dead and five injured.

It is not the first terrorist attack, it came after a suicide bombing has rocked the military hospital in the capital Sanaa last December, killing at least 52 people and wounding at least 167 others among them were doctors and nurses working at a military hospital were two Germans, two Vietnamese, two Filipinos and one Indian were among those killed.

Mohammed Al-Masswari, the secretary general of House of Law in (NGOs' based in Yemen) draws a connection between the Presidential Palace bombing and the attacks followed frequently in Sanaà. The indicators shows that this alliance has spawned more violence and chaos and killings perpetrated by Al-Qaeda group which killed hundreds of government officials and military officers, and frequently attacked state and military institutions in the past years.

In the South, this alliance has guided indirectly Al-Qaeda and Ansar Al-sharia by Remote Control when they need to sent a fallacious messages to the international community that the South is a haven for terrorism in an attempt to divert the attention of the world to prevent any sympathy to the people of South, while Southern population has continuously reaffirmed their refusal to resort to violence and terrorism.

Therefore, in order to put an end to the mass killings and to protect both the people of the South and the people of the North from gross violations and injustice forms, enabling them to practice their rights to building their new civil states within a very significant geostrategic location in the world, in a manner that serves the common interests and mutual benefits of both north and south and on regional and international levels.

Given the foregoing, we urge the Council to take over their responsibility to overcome both the lack of early warning mechanisms and of preventive advocacy and diplomacy in order to avoid the imminent catastrophe which could threat peace, security and stability in the region and to take immediate and effective measures to eliminate the root causes of the crises by adopting the following recommendations:

1. To appoint international commission of inquiry to investigate the crimes and gross violations both, in the South and the North.
2. To designate a Special Rapporteurs on terrorism and on extrajudicial killing to visit Yemen.
3. To urge the Security Council and the UN Secretary General to provide a framework for the peaceful settlement of the conflict between South and North and to set up a framework with a timescale for resuming the negotiation programme between the real representatives of the South and the North under the supervision of the UN Secretary General.

Thus, the Human Rights Council could effectively participate in the implementation of the principles of international human rights and humanitarian law, promoting human rights, insuring conflict prevention and post-conflict peace-building, eradicating terrorism, opening the door for the two people of the North and of the South to recuperate and work together within the framework of the GCC, and promoting regional and international cooperation with a successful mutual interests with the whole world.